PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In Re Application of	)	
	)	**For: SEAMLESS ROAMING**
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Serial No. 10/763,289	)	
	)	
Filed: January 23, 2004	)	**Group No. 2617**

BRIEF ON APPEAL UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

MS Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 223 13-1450

Sir:

In response to the Final Office Action dated August 22, 2008, Appellant on December 19, 2008 requested an Appeal to consider the issues raised in the Final Office Action. Appellant hereby appeals the Examiner's final rejection.

The fees required under § 41.20(b)(2) and any additional fees should be charged to Deposit Account No. 17-0026.

This brief contains items under the following headings pursuant to C.F.R. § 41.37:

I. Real Party in Interest
II. Related Appeals and Interferences
III. Status of Claims
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I. Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest for this Application is Qualcomm Incorporated, 5775 Morehouse Drive, San Diego, CA 92121.

II. Related Appeals and Interferences

To the best of Appellant's knowledge, there are no other prior or pending appeals of this Application, or patent interference proceedings, or judicial proceedings which may be related to, directly affect, be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision of this Appeal.

III. Status of Claims

In the Application on appeal, claims 1-32 are pending. Claims 1, 19, 27, and 30 are independent. Claims 1-32 are rejected and are on appeal.

IV. Status of Amendments

No amendments have been submitted subsequent to the issuance of the Final Office Action dated 8/22/2008. Accordingly, there are no un-entered amendments to the claims.

V. Summary of the Claimed Subject Matter

Claim 1 is directed to a method for selecting a wireless device network communication link to a destination host through one of a plurality of available wireless protocol links **(see, e.g., the flow diagram of FIG. 6)**, the method

comprising: selecting a first protocol link from the plurality of available wireless protocol links based on predetermined criteria **(see, e.g., block 600 and paragraph [1041])**; establishing a first Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network connection through the first protocol link, wherein the wireless device has a designated IP address **(see, e.g., block 602 and paragraph [1042])**; detecting a change in status of the predetermined criteria of the first protocol link **(see, e.g., block 600 and paragraph [1044])**; selecting a second protocol link from the plurality of available wireless protocol links based on the change in status of the predetermined criteria **(see, e.g., block 608 and paragraph [1044])**; establishing a second Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network connection through the second protocol link, using the designated IP address for the wireless device; and terminating the first network connection through the first protocol link, such that the wireless device does not lose network communication with the destination host **(see, e.g., block 614 and paragraph [1045])**.

Claim 19 is directed to a wireless network communication system **(see, e.g., FIG. 3)**, comprising: a plurality of wireless protocol base units **(e.g., base units 304A – 304D)** each of which is adapted to provide a wireless protocol link to a network destination host to provide a Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) connection to the destination host **(see, e.g., paragraph [1027])**; a wireless communication device **(e.g., wireless device 302)** having a designated IP address adapted to provide a wireless TCP/IP connection to the network through a first wireless protocol link of the plurality of protocol links, and configured to monitor the plurality of wireless protocol links for availability based on predetermined criteria, such that the first wireless protocol link can be replaced with another protocol link

from the available protocol links when a status of the first wireless protocol link changes **(see, e.g., paragraphs [1027] – [1030])**; and a Control Center **(e.g., control center 308)** configured to manage mapping of network addresses to replace the first wireless protocol link with another protocol link from the available protocol links, while maintaining the designated IP address for the wireless communication device without disrupting communication between the wireless communication device and the destination host **(see, e.g., paragraphs [1031] – [1035])**.

Claim 27 is directed to a wireless device configured for a wireless Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) connection to a network **(see, e.g., FIG. 12)**, the wireless device comprising: a transceiver **(e.g., block 1204 of FIG. 12)** configured to receive forward link signals that have been transmitted from a plurality of base units providing a plurality of protocol links, and to transmit appropriately-powered reverse link signals to the plurality of base units **(see, e.g., paragraph [1056])**; a digital signal processor **(e.g., block 1206 of FIG. 12)** configured to demodulate and decode the forward link signals, and to modulate and encode the reverse link signals **(see, e.g., paragraph [1056])**; and a mobile connection logic **(e.g., block 1208 of FIG. 12 and block 502 of FIG. 5)** configured to provide the wireless TCP/IP connection to the network through a first wireless protocol link of the plurality of protocol links using a designated IP address for the wireless device, the mobile connection logic configured to monitor the plurality of wireless protocol links for availability based on predetermined criteria, such that the first wireless protocol link can be replaced with a second protocol link from the available protocol links when a status of the first wireless protocol link changes, wherein the second protocol link maintains the TCP/IP connection to the network and the designated IP address

of the wireless device is maintained **(see, e.g., paragraph [1057]; see also, e.g., paragraph [1038])**.

Claim 30 is directed to a network communication control center for enabling a wireless Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) connection to a network for a wireless device **(see, e.g., FIG. 13)**, comprising: a network interface **(e.g., 1304)** adapted to enable the control center to interface with the network **(see, e.g., paragraph [1058])**; a ground connection logic **(e.g., 1306)** configured to map and route data packets transmitted between the wireless device having a designated IP address and a destination host over a Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) connection through a plurality of wireless protocol links by using data tables, the ground connection logic operating to manage network IP addresses of the plurality of wireless protocol links, such that a first wireless protocol link can be replaced with a second protocol link from the available protocol links without disrupting communication over the TCP/IP connection between the wireless device and the destination host using the same designated IP address for the wireless device **(see, e.g., paragraph [1058])**.

VI. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The Examiner has finally rejected: claims 1-3, 5-10, 12-15, 19-23, and 27-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0080884 to Siorpaes et al. (hereinafter "Siorpaes"); claims 16-18, 24-26 and 31-32 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Siorpaes in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0028009 to Dorenbosch et al. (hereinafter "Dorenbosch"); claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Siorpaes in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,879,600 to Jones (hereinafter "Jones"); and claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Siorpaes in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0078187 to Rawson (hereinafter "Rawson"). Each of the items raised is addressed below.

VII. Argument

A. The Siorpaes reference as applied fails to explicitly or inherently teach establishing a second TCP/IP network connection through a second protocol link as recited in independent claim 1.

Appellant's claim 1 is directed to selecting a wireless device network communication link to a destination host through one of a plurality of available wireless protocol links. Independent claim 1 recites "*establishing a second Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network connection through the second protocol link, using the designated IP address for the wireless device.*" The Examiner alleges that this feature of independent claim 1 is taught in Siorpaes by paragraph [0100].[1] Appellant disagrees.

In the cited section, Siorpaes states:

> [0100] Inter-Subnet homogeneous roaming is somewhat more complex: level two roaming is again performed by the bearer as before, but there is now the need to re-configure the client's IP address in order to be able to communicate within the new subnet. A new IP address therefore has to be assigned automatically to the mobile terminal MT. While a new IP address allows communication towards the new subnet, the end-to-end IP communication between the mobile terminal MT and the server 10 is severely affected, since applications cannot have knowledge of the mobile's IP address change, neither at the mobile side nor at the server side. In this case IP connectivity is lost and running applications must be restarted in order to communicate with the new IP address. Solutions that are able to maintain the same mobile terminal IP address even when performing Inter-Subnet roaming should preferably be found. (Emphasis added.)

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[1] Final Office Action dated 8/22/2008 at pg. 3.

Appellant notes that this paragraph is directed to "Inter-Subnet homogeneous roaming," i.e., roaming between two access points of the same wireless protocol technology that serve a common IP subnet. In contrast, claim 1 is directed to a method for selecting a wireless device network communication link to a destination host through one of a **plurality** of available wireless protocol links. Claim 1 recites communicating through a first protocol link and subsequently "establishing a second Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network connection through the second protocol link, using the designated IP address for the wireless device." The system pointed to by the Examiner in Siorpaes merely establishes a second network connection using the same wireless protocol link (i.e., homogeneous roaming). Thus, Siorpaes as applied fails to show communication under both a first and second protocol like the claimed invention.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the Siorpaes reference as applied by the Examiner neither teaches nor suggests every feature of Appellant's claimed combinations as detailed in the foregoing arguments. Therefore, Appellant respectfully submits that the Siorpaes reference as applied does not anticipate Appellant's claimed combinations as alleged by the Examiner.

B. The Siorpaes reference as applied fails to explicitly or inherently teach mapping of network addresses to replace a first wireless protocol link with another protocol link from a group of available protocol links as recited in independent claim 19.

The Examiner rejects claim 19 for the same reasons as claim 1.[2] As discussed in more detail above in Reason A, Siopraes as applied is directed to "Inter-Subnet homogeneous roaming," i.e., roaming between two access points of the same wireless protocol technology that serve a common IP subnet. In contrast, claim 19 recites communicating through a first protocol link and subsequently "mapping of network addresses to replace the first wireless protocol link with another protocol link from the available protocol links, while maintaining the designated IP address for the wireless communication device." The system pointed to by the Examiner in Siorpaes merely establishes a second network connection using the same wireless protocol link (i.e., homogeneous roaming). Accordingly, Siorpaes as applied fails to show communication under both a first and second protocol, and therefore fails to anticipate claim 19.

C. The Siorpaes reference as applied fails to explicitly or inherently teach a first wireless protocol link that can be replaced with a second protocol link from a group of available protocol links when a status of the first wireless protocol link changes as recited in independent claim 27.

The Examiner rejects claim 27 for the same reasons as claim 1.[3] As discussed in more detail above in Reason A, Siopraes as applied is directed to "Inter-Subnet homogeneous roaming," i.e., roaming between two access points of the same wireless protocol technology that serve a common IP subnet. In contrast,

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[2] *Id.* at pg. 5.

claim 27 recites communicating through a first protocol link and monitoring a plurality of wireless protocol links for availability based on predetermined criteria, "such that the first wireless protocol link can be replaced with a second protocol link from the available protocol links when a status of the first wireless protocol link changes, wherein the second protocol link maintains the TCP/IP connection to the network and the designated IP address of the wireless device is maintained." The system pointed to by the Examiner in Siorpaes merely establishes a second network connection using the same wireless protocol link (i.e., homogeneous roaming). Accordingly, Siorpaes as applied fails to show communication under both a first and second protocol, and therefore fails to anticipate claim 27.

D. The Siorpaes reference as applied fails to explicitly or inherently teach a first wireless protocol link that can be replaced with a second protocol link from a group of available protocol links when a status of the first wireless protocol link changes as recited in independent claim 30.

The Examiner rejects claim 30 for the same reasons as claim 1.[4] As discussed in more detail above in Reason A, Siopraes as applied is directed to "Inter-Subnet homogeneous roaming," i.e., roaming between two access points of the same wireless protocol technology that serves a common IP subnet. In contrast, claim 30 recites communicating through a first protocol link and managing network IP addresses of the plurality of wireless protocol links, "such that a first wireless protocol link can be replaced with a second protocol link from the available protocol links without disrupting communication over the TCP/IP connection between the wireless

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[3] *Id.*
[4] *Id.*

device and the destination host using the same designated IP address for the wireless device." The system pointed to by the Examiner in Siorpaes merely establishes a second network connection using the same wireless protocol link (i.e., homogeneous roaming). Accordingly, Siorpaes as applied fails to show communication under both a first and second protocol, and therefore fails to anticipate claim 30.

E. The rejection of claim 19 is improper for failing to address each and every element claimed.

Claim 19 explicitly recites "a Control Center configured to manage mapping of network addresses to replace the first wireless protocol link with another protocol link from the available protocol links." The Examiner states that "[r]egarding claims 19, 27, and 30, the limitations are rejected as applied to claim 1."[5] However, claim 1 makes no mention of a Control Center or mapping of network addresses, nor does the rejection of claim 1 independently address such features. Accordingly, the rejection of claim 19 is improper for failing to address each and every element claimed.

Moreover, in the rejection of claims 16-18, 24-26, 31, and 32 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), the Examiner acknowledges that Siorpaes "does not explicitly disclose generating a mapping table for mapping the wireless device to the first protocol [or] updating the mapping table to map the wireless device to the second protocol."[6] Appellant fails to see how Siorpaes can teach mapping network addresses without generating a mapping table.

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[5] *Id.*

In the Advisory Action dated 12/10/2008, the Examiner alleges that mapping is interpreted as "designating or assigning IP addresses for the MT [mobile terminal] for connection of the MT with the Internet." Appellant disagrees with this reading of the claimed mapping feature as mapping involves translating one address to another, which is significantly more than simple IP address assigning functions of the server in Siorpaes. As recited in claim 19, the mapping replaces the first wireless protocol link with another protocol link.

F. The references Siorpaes and Dorenbosch are not properly combinable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Siorpaes as applied relies on a TCP transport protocol for IP traffic.[7] Dorenbosch, in contrast is directed to a stream control transmission protocol (SCTP), which is used to manage streaming applications in IP networks.[8] Whereas TCP is stream-oriented, i.e., transports byte streams, SCTP is transaction-oriented, meaning it transports data in one or more groups of bytes ("messages") per transaction. TCP is concerned only with bytes and does not honor message boundaries, i.e., the structure of data in terms of their original transmission units at the sender. SCTP, in contrast, conserves message boundaries by operating on whole messages such that a group of bytes sent in one transmission operation (transaction) is read exactly as that group at the receiver.

As held in *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984), if the proposed modification would render the prior art invention being modified

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[6] *Id.* at pgs. 6-7.
[7] See, e.g., paragraph [0067] of Siorpaes.
[8] See, e.g., Abstract of Dorenbosch.

unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, then there is no suggestion or motivation to make the proposed modification. Further, if the proposed modification or combination of the prior art would change the principle of operation of the prior art invention being modified, then the teachings of the references are not sufficient to render the claims prima facie obvious. *In re Ratti*, 270 F.2d 810, 123 USPQ 349 (CCPA 1959). Clearly, using SCTP taught by Dorenbosch in Siorpaes would not be operable and would at least "change the principle of operation" of Siorpaes.

Additionally, Dorenbosch teaches in using SCTP that two IP addresses are used for the wireless device to enable the two connections. In contrast, Appellants' claimed invention includes the feature that the wireless device uses the same designated IP address for both the first link and second link. It is well settled that to arrive at a rejection of obviousness, the invention as well as the reference must be considered as a whole. For a reference, portions that would lead away from the claimed invention must also be considered. It is improper to combine a reference in a 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) obviousness rejection where the reference teaches away from the claimed invention. *See W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 851 (1984).

G. Dependent Claims 2-3, 5-10, 12-15, 20-23, and 28-29.

Appellants also respectfully submit that dependent claims 2-3, 5-10, 12-15, 20-23, and 28-29, which all depend either directly or indirectly from independent claims 1, 19, and 27, are patentable for at least the same reasons as the independent claims from which they depend.

H. Dependent Claims 16-18, 24-26 and 31-32.

Dorenbosch as applied fails to cure the deficiencies of Siorpaes discussed above with regard to independent claims 1, 19, and 30. Thus, Appellants also respectfully submit that dependent claims 16-18, 24-26 and 31-32, which depend variously from independent claims 1, 19, and 30, are patentable for at least the same reasons.

I. Dependent Claim 4.

Jones as applied fails to cure the deficiencies of Siorpaes discussed above with regard to independent claim 1. Thus, Appellants also respectfully submit that dependent claim 4, which depends from independent claim 1, is patentable for at least the same reasons.

J. Dependent Claim 11.

Rawson as applied fails to cure the deficiencies of Siorpaes discussed above with regard to independent claim 1. Thus, Appellants also respectfully submit that dependent claim 11, which depends from independent claim 1, is patentable for at least the same reasons.

VIII. CLAIMS

A copy of the claims involved in the present appeal is attached hereto as Appendix A.

IX. EVIDENCE

No evidence pursuant to §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132, or entered by or relied upon by the Examiner is being submitted.

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS

No related proceedings are referenced in Section II, above.

CONCLUSION

For all of the foregoing reasons, Appellant respectfully submits that the grounds of rejection of the claims are in error and should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: February 17, 2009

By: _____

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APPENDIX A: CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented) A method for selecting a wireless device network communication link to a destination host through one of a plurality of available wireless protocol links, the method comprising:

selecting a first protocol link from the plurality of available wireless protocol links based on predetermined criteria;

establishing a first Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network connection through the first protocol link, wherein the wireless device has a designated IP address;

detecting a change in status of the predetermined criteria of the first protocol link;

selecting a second protocol link from the plurality of available wireless protocol links based on the change in status of the predetermined criteria;

establishing a second Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network connection through the second protocol link, using the designated IP address for the wireless device; and

terminating the first network connection through the first protocol link, such that the wireless device does not lose network communication with the destination host.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the predetermined criteria includes a link quality value.

3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein the link quality value is measured by a signal strength of the protocol link.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the predetermined criteria includes a connection fee charged by a service provider of the protocol link.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein selecting a first protocol link includes communicating with a first service provider adapted to provide and maintain the first protocol link.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein selecting a first protocol link includes communicating with a first base unit providing network communication using the first protocol link.

7. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein establishing a first network connection includes assigning a first network address to the first base unit.

8. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein establishing a first network connection includes assigning a second network address to the wireless device.

9. (Original) The method of claim 8, wherein establishing a first network connection includes mapping the second network address to the first network address so that data can be routed to the wireless device through the first base unit.

10. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the change in status or condition of the first protocol link with respect to the predetermined criteria includes a situation where signal strength of the first protocol link falls below signal strength of the second protocol link.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein selecting a second protocol link and establishing a second network connection are performed within a predetermined amount of time allotted for a "liveness" check so that a transition between the first network connection and the second network connection is transparent to the wireless device.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein selecting a second protocol link includes communicating with a second base unit providing the second protocol link.

13. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein establishing a second network connection includes assigning a third network address to the second base unit.

14. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 13, wherein establishing a second network connection includes assigning a second network address to the wireless device, wherein the second network address is the designated IP address for the wireless device.

15. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein establishing a second network connection includes mapping the second network address to the third network address so that data can be re-routed to the wireless device through the second base unit.

16. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising:

generating a mapping table for mapping the wireless device to the first protocol link.

17. (Original) The method of claim 16, further comprising:

updating the mapping table to map the wireless device to the second protocol link.

18. (Original) The method of claim 17, further comprising:

using a network address translation (NAT) table to route data to/from the wireless device from/to a network host site.

19. (Previously Presented) A wireless network communication system, comprising:

a plurality of wireless protocol base units each of which is adapted to provide a wireless protocol link to a network destination host to provide a Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) connection to the destination host;

a wireless communication device having a designated IP address adapted to provide a wireless TCP/IP connection to the network through a first wireless protocol link of the plurality of protocol links, and configured to monitor the plurality of wireless protocol links for availability based on predetermined criteria, such that the first wireless protocol link can be replaced with another protocol link from the available protocol links when a status of the first wireless protocol link changes; and

a Control Center configured to manage mapping of network addresses to replace the first wireless protocol link with another protocol link from the available protocol links, while maintaining the designated IP address for the wireless communication device without disrupting communication between the wireless communication device and the destination host.

20. (Original) The wireless network communication system of claim 19, further comprising:

a plurality of service providers corresponding to the plurality of wireless protocol base units, wherein the service providers enable wireless network connection to the wireless communication device through the wireless protocol base units.

21. (Original) The wireless network communication system of claim 19, wherein the wireless communication device includes a health monitor for monitoring health of the plurality of wireless protocol links.

22. (Original) The wireless network communication system of claim 21, wherein the wireless communication device includes a mobile connection logic for generating a list of prioritized wireless protocol links for replacement of the first wireless protocol link.

23. (Previously Presented) The wireless network communication system of claim 19, wherein the available protocol links include wireless protocol links with signal strengths above a predetermined level.

24. (Previously Presented) The wireless network communication system of claim 19, further comprising:

a mapping table configured to map wireless protocol links to the wireless communication device.

25. (Original) The wireless network communication system of claim 24, further comprising:

a ground connection logic in the Control Center adapted to route data packets according the mapping table.

26. (Previously Presented) The wireless network communication system of claim 25, wherein the ground connection logic routes data packets by encapsulating packets to the designated IP address for the wireless communication device with network addresses mapped by the mapping table.

27. (Previously Presented) A wireless device configured for a wireless Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) connection to a network, the wireless device comprising:

a transceiver configured to receive forward link signals that have been transmitted from a plurality of base units providing a plurality of protocol links, and to transmit appropriately-powered reverse link signals to the plurality of base units;

a digital signal processor configured to demodulate and decode the forward link signals, and to modulate and encode the reverse link signals; and

a mobile connection logic configured to provide the wireless TCP/IP connection to the network through a first wireless protocol link of the plurality of protocol links using a designated IP address for the wireless device, the mobile connection logic configured to monitor the plurality of wireless protocol links for availability based on predetermined criteria, such that the first wireless protocol link can be replaced with a second protocol link from the available protocol links when a status of the first wireless protocol link

changes, wherein the second protocol link maintains the TCP/IP connection to the network and the designated IP address of the wireless device is maintained.

28. (Original) The wireless device of claim 27, wherein the mobile connection logic includes:

a first memory configured to store data comprising parameters related to the first wireless protocol link.

29. (Original) The wireless device of claim 28, wherein the mobile connection logic includes:

a second memory configured to store data comprising parameters related to the second wireless protocol link, such that parameters stored in the second memory are transferred to the first memory when the mobile connection logic determines that the second protocol link is established and verified to be properly operating.

30. (Previously Presented) A network communication control center for enabling a wireless Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) connection to a network for a wireless device, comprising:

a network interface adapted to enable the control center to interface with the network;

a ground connection logic configured to map and route data packets transmitted between the wireless device having a designated IP address and a destination host over a Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) connection through a plurality of wireless protocol links by using data tables, the ground connection logic operating to manage network IP addresses of the plurality of wireless protocol links,

such that a first wireless protocol link can be replaced with a second protocol link from the available protocol links without disrupting communication over the TCP/IP connection between the wireless device and the destination host using the same designated IP address for the wireless device.

31. (Previously Presented) The network communication control center of claim 30, wherein the data tables include:

an NAT table configured to enable the ground connection to match a physical address contained in the data packet to a first network address assigned to the wireless device, wherein the first network address is the designated IP address for the wireless device.

32. (Previously Presented) The network communication control center of claim 30, wherein the data tables include:

a mapping table configured to enable the ground connection logic to route the data packet to or from a first network address assigned to the wireless device through a second network address assigned to a base unit that is providing a wireless link to the selected second wireless protocol link, wherein the first network address is the designated IP address for the wireless device.

APPENDIX B: EVIDENCE

(None)

APPENDIX C: RELATED PROCEEDINGS

(None)